

**THE NEEDS OF BELLA SWAN RUNNING HER LOVE'S LIFE
IN *BREAKING DAWN* MOVIE 2011 DIRECTED BY BIL CONDON:
A HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVE**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor of Education
in English Department

by

GILANG FERMATA SIWI

A. 320 080 245

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2014



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. A. Yani Trombol Pos 1-Pabelan, Kartasura Telp. (0271) 717417, Fax : 715548
Surakarta 57102

Website : <http://www.ums.ac.id> Email : ums@ums.ac.id

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini pembimbing skripsi :

Nama : Drs. Abdillah Nugroho M. Hum

NIK : 589

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi dari mahasiswa :

Nama : Gilang Fermata Siwi

NIM : A320080245

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : ***THE NEEDS OF BELLA SWAN RUNNING HER LOVE'S
LIVE IN BREAKING DOWN MOVIE 2011 DIRECTED BY
BILL CONDON: A HUMANISTIC PERSPECTIVE***

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 4 Desember 2014

Pembimbing

Drs. Abdillah Nugroho, M. Hum

NIK. 589

**THE NEEDS OF BELLA SWAN RUNNING HER LOVES LIFE ON
BREAKING DOWN MOVIE 2011 DIRECTED BY BILL CONDON:
HUMANISM PERSPECTIVE**

Gilang Fermata Siwi (Student)

NIM A.320080245

Abdillah Nugroho (ConsultantI)

Anam Sutopo (ConsultantII)

*(School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of
Surakarta)*

Rhetapungkasa@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The major issue of this study is is how is the need for love of Bella Swan reflected in Breaking Dawn movie?. The objective of this study is to analyze Breaking Dawn movie based on its structural elements that help the writer identify the narrative aspect and technical element of the major character, and to analyze the true love of the major character in Breaking Dawn movie based on humanistic psychological perspective.

The research is qualitative study. The researcher uses two data sources: primary data source and secondary data source. Primary data are taken from Breaking Dawn movie by Bill Condon. The secondary data are taken from other sources related to this movie such as, articles, movie review and other relevant information.

The results of the study show; firstly, the casts who is dominant in supporting the major character (Bella Swan) such as Edward Cullen, Jacob Black, Carlisle Cullen, and Sam Uley. The plot if the movie consists of, first, exposition, the story begins in wedding of Bella Swan to Edward Cullen. Complication appears where the on the pregnancy times of Bella is coming and it will kill its mother. Resolution, when Bella is dying the pack led by Sam comes to Cullen's house; intending to attack the vampire's family. The point of view of Breaking Dawn, uses Bella's voice which makes sense that she is beginning to start the entire story. The theme of the movie is 'love as one human basic need can not be changed by others'. The setting of Breaking Dawn movie is in a certain place where vampire and werewolf usually lived. Based on humanistic psychological approach, The physiological needs of Bella appear related with her love feeling. The need of safety and security of Bella appears after she gets pregnant, they see that Bella will not save, if she does not eat Blood. Bella needs to survive. Belonging need of Bella is that Bella needs moral support from her family. The self-esteem of Bella appears when she feels free and satisfied when she gets married with Edward. Self-actualization of Bella's where she really wants to take Edward as her husband and stand in front of him in marriage

Keywords : Humanistic Psychological, The Rainbow Troops, Psychological Needs.

Introduction

On this study the researcher wants to try to connect the personality theory with one of literary work that is film. The film is the sequel of twilight movie. This is the new sequel of twilight movie entitled *Twilight Breaking Down*.

Twilight Breaking Down tells about Bella's marriage and honeymoon with Edward, which they spend on a private island, called Isle Esme, off the coast of Brazil. Two weeks into their honeymoon, Bella realizes that she is pregnant with a half-vampire, half-human child and that her condition is progressing at an unnaturally accelerated rate. After contacting Carlisle, who confirms her pregnancy, she and Edward immediately return home to Forks, Washington. The fetus continues to develop with unnatural rapidity, and Edward, concerned for Bella's life and convinced that the fetus is going to kill her, urges her to have an abortion. However, Bella feels a connection with her unborn baby and refuses.

The *Twilight Breaking Down* movie announced in November 2008 that they had obtained the rights to the fourth book in Stephenie Meyer's series, *Breaking Dawn*. The studio greenlit an adaptation of *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* in April, 2010. The film is to be split into two parts, the first of which was released on November 18, 2011. On Friday, August 6, 2010, Summit Entertainment announced that the second part of the movie will then be theatrically released on November 16, 2012.

From the above movie's discography it can be seen that *twilight* created better and better on each sequel, so the film director also interests to create the sequel based on the novel. This is also makes the researcher interests a lot to analyze the *twilight breaking down* movie. The reason is, first, the film created based on the real novel of twilight. The second, the plot from each film is clear because there is continuity without flash back. The third, the film and the novel rewarded and honored based on their

form and creativity. The fourth, the film always waited by the entire twilight fans in the world, so it can be concluded that the film is amazing.

1. Humanistic Psychological Perspective

Most of the books which have relation to humanistic perspective cited that humanistic is a study of human being. It is different from psychology perspective before, such as psychoanalytic and behaviorism. Humanistic emphasizes the analysis on the human's needs that motivate them. The famous authors of humanistic perspective are Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers. It's the third evolution in psychology perspective. Humanistic perspective looks a human as the whole, not from these elements or side.

According to Cartwright (in Eysenck, 1995: 47), humanistic psychology is "concerned with topics that are meaningful to human being, focusing upon subjective experience and the unique unpredictable events in individual human lives".

Experience of human's life to fulfill his needs is very important. It influences the psychological of the human. A human will meet their desires or needs and differences from one person to others depend on their psychological. If someone is unable to meet his needs, he will get dissatisfaction and problems. Nevertheless, they have potential to make a good decision or good deeds in term of meeting their needs

2. Major Principle of Humanistic Psychology

a. Theory of the Hierarchy Needs

Maslow proposes a theory that basic lower level needs must be satisfied or relatively satisfied before higher level needs becomes motivators. Maslow listed the following needs in order of their prepotency: Physiological needs, safety and security needs, belongingness and love needs, Self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

Feist (1985: 378) said that needs can be arranged on a hierarchy with each ascending rung representing a higher need, but one less

basic to survival. The hierarchy of needs is also referred to as the theory of proponent needs. It means that though the people have satisfied the higher level like esteem and self-actualization, when they feel thirsty or hungry, they will stop striving (at least temporarily) for those higher needs and will return to the unsatisfied lower level. So that, hunger has prepotency over esteem or self-actualization.

b. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are everything which is needed by the human to survive their life. It is related to the human as an organism. It becomes the basic need which should be exerted first. If someone is unable to meet this one, of course he will be difficult to reach the next needs. For example, someone who was hungry, he prefers to reach food than stay at home. However, the dangers face him, it is not the reason to give up in this conditions. Sometimes, someone does something that is not suitable with rule, value and moral.

Maslow in (Koeswara, 1991: 120) gives the real example in the event of the plane's accident (1970) in South America. The passenger eats the meat of the other passengers who have dead. Nevertheless, Human is different from the animal, sometimes people meet this need based on the value or knowledge. According to Maslow (in Phares, 1984: 184) these include needs for food, water, sex, sleep, and elimination. These needs are not unlike those that drive other animals. They must be generally satisfied before we can contemplate the next level.

c. Safety and Security Needs

These needs related to the environment, include the safety of biological environment and physical environment. As the Maslow's statement (in Phares, 1984: 184), here we have needs for structure, security, order, avoidance of pain, and protection. From Maslow's

statement it can be observed by using the baby. If the baby hears something which is unfamiliar, they will be fear and cry. It makes the baby will be enjoyable when in the hug of their mother. Children need protection from their parents in order to his growth to be calm, peaceful and get positive impression. Human was inclined to choose or stay in the places which give protection.

d. Belongingness and Love Needs

Human have desire to belong and love something. It is one of the powerful motivations of the human to do something. It can be from the people surrounding him, especially couple and family. According to Phares, (1984: 185), once physiological and safety needs met, needs for affiliation and affection become prominent.

Belongingness and Love Needs is one of the fundamental reasons that make people related with the others. Affection or emotional relationship is giving them motivation to pass this life more enthusiastically. For example, it is very prominent in the youth people life. Someone who needs attention or emotional relationship from the others as well as family or community environment, shall effort to gets it. Most of the people relate the word “love” with the couple. In the wide meaning, it refers to special feeling of the human to something. It can be a material or immaterial. Because the problems in the society, these needs become the difficult thing. Chaos, war, conflict and removal of the people from one place to others are several examples. Communication is the prominent thing which influences the relationship and connection of the people.

e. Self-Esteem Needs

Appropriate with Maslow's theory, self-esteem needs can be classified into two categories. The first is self-esteem from an inner side of himself. In this level, someone will analyze his confidence, competence, independence, power of personality and freedom. Someone will be satisfied by himself, if they are able to meet their desire. It is different from one person to other, depends on their desire.

The second is self-esteem from the people surrounding an individual. Prestige, confession of the people becomes important to meet for several people. If unable to meet, it makes someone frustrated, not confident, and stressful. The good management of the desire is very important in this level to prevent the bad motivation. The other people have influence and dangerous for the person's personality, if it based on the opinion of the other person. Maslow (in Koeswara, 1991: 125) explains that the healthy self-esteem is based on the achievement than prestige, status, and descent.

According to Maslow (in Phares, 1984: 185), these are the needs of self-respect and esteem from others. We need to feel competent and worthy. At the same time, we require that others recognize our value and competence. Failure to be accepted by the self or others leads to feelings of inferiority and discouragement.

f. Self-Actualization Needs

Self-actualization is the higher level of human's needs according to Maslow's theory. Not everyone is able to reach this level and few people who have this desire. In fact everyone is able to reach this level by using their existing potential. A student, scientist, teacher and the other worker who work suitable with their profession will reach this level, if they use their capital for a significant purpose. That unusual person who has, on the whole, satisfied all the previous needs is in a position to seek self-actualization. This person can pursue the attainment of his or her full potential. The goal is to become all that you can become (Phares, 1984: 185).

Self-actualization has some characteristics which give identity or personality. Characteristics give description of the person who has need for self-actualization. Based on the characteristics of selfactualization, the writer identifies the achievement of the Dave Johnson in his need of actualization..

According to Maslow, self-actualization has several characteristics such as:

1) More Efficient Perception of Reality

Someone who has need for self-actualization will look at the reality of the world as the simple thing. It means that his point of view of this world is based on his condition, situation and not others. Problems become the interesting thing or challenge that should be solved. They will be more ready to face the problems and accept the ambiguous or uncertain condition. Nevertheless, these conditions do not come to them before.

2) Acceptance of Self, Others and Nature

They can accept the general things in this world. They will be more delighted to complain the thing which is suitable with the nature. They are not overly critical of their own shortcomings and are not burdened by undue anxiety or shame. They can tolerate the guilt of the other people and not threatened by the power or strength of them.

3) Spontaneity, Simplicity and Naturalness

The response of them to perceive a stimulus or bad condition is spontaneous. They behave conventionally or commonly, nevertheless become unconventionally if the condition warrants it. Their action is not over style. Their life is simpler than other.

4) Problem Centered

They are interested to the other people's problems. Nevertheless these problems are usually related in the human's life, worthy, self-actualizing people extend their frame or point of view of reference far beyond self. They are concerned with the eternal problems and adopt a solid philosophical and ethical basis for handling these problems.

5) The Need for Privacy

They can be alone without feeling alone. It means that they need to think and enjoy their loneliness. They enjoy solitude and privacy and have no desperate need for others since their love and belongingness needs are satisfied. Sometimes, the other people don't understand the means of their loneliness. It can make a misunderstanding.

6) Autonomy

They have ability to be independent in the culture and environment. It means that their mind is able to be more independent to think of something, not always follow the others opinion. They depend on themselves for growth, selfactualizes have self-confidence, so they are unperturbed and serenity not enjoyed by those who live for the approval of others. Have confidence than others.

7) Continued Freshness of Appreciation

They are always pleasure to actualize their appreciation to or from something. They have wonderful capacity to appreciate again and again freshly, and naively. They are constantly aware of their good fortunes, health, friends, and political freedom. They have good perception about daily phenomena and don't wastes the time for a boring or uninteresting existence.

8) The Peak Experience

Self-actualizing people have mystical experience about something which gave them a feeling of transcendence. These experiences are able to motivate them to do something. Usually it makes them find out the explanation of this experience.

9) Social Interest (Gemeinschaftsgefubl)

This characteristic is related with the social position. They will be delighted to communicate and socialize with the

others. They like to help the other people as well as his friends sincerely and interest to humanity.

10) Interpersonal Relations

It makes the Self-actualizing people have ability to be popular or famous. They have desire to get as much as relation with the other without negative feeling. Their relationship is with the people in general whether less talented or neurotic one. They will be enjoyable become the person who have personality.

11) The Democratic Character Structure

They could be friendly and considerate with anyone regardless of class, color, age, or sex. They are able to learn the personality of someone and do not classify one person who has ability to the other person.

12) Discrimination between Means and Ends

They have a clear sense or definition about the right and wrong. Sometime it becomes the thought matter, if he has conflict about the basic value. Nevertheless he does not confuse means and ends.

13) Philosophical Sense of Humor

Self-actualizing people have preference to make humor which philosophical not hostile. The sense in his humor doesn't mean to make the other people hurt or underestimated.

14) Creativeness

This means that self-actualizers have ability and talent to make creativeness. Not only in the commonly, like in the arts nevertheless in their own way. This is one of the characteristic which differentiated with the other people in the achievement matter.

15) Resistance to Enculturation

They have a detachment from their surroundings and are able to transcend any particular culture. It means that they are antisocial or consciously nonconforming, nevertheless, it shows their autonomous and following the own standards rule. They do not waste the energy for the insignificant thing.

A. Research Method

The research is qualitative study. The objective of this study is to analyze Breaking Down Movie based on its structural elements that help the writer identify the narrative aspect and technical element of the major character, and to analyze the true love of the major character in Breaking Down movie based on humanistic psychological perspective. The researcher uses two data sources: primary data source and secondary data source. Primary data source are taken from Breaking Down movie by Bill Condon. The secondary data are taken from other sources related to this movie such as, articles, movie review and other relevant information. In conducting this study, the writer uses the techniques as follows : note taking, scene capturing, watching the movie, reading the script, and etc. the steps used in analyzing the data of this study are clarifying the data by selecting the necessary ones. The next is analyzing the data based on humanistic psychological perspective, which is related to the term, topic, issue, and aspects of the movie.

B. Research Finding and Discussion

The physiological needs of Bella appear related with her love feeling. She tries to convince Edward that all of the bad thing did by Edward is jus one incident where Edward kills bad people not good people. Bella tries to show her love to her baby. Bella has been having a recurrent dream of a small, green-eyed boy that she feels compelled to protect for a long time. Here Bella tries to protect her baby and tells to her motherhood that her baby is innocent. She will do everything to save her baby.

The need of safety and security of Bella related with her pregnant situation. After Bella gets pregnant, Esme knows that there is something different with Bella's pregnancy; there is something wrong with her baby. Jacob proposes to feed the fetus with the blood juice for safety of Bella's body from the thirsty fetus. This is the situation where Jacob and Edward's family confuse with Bella condition. They see that Bella will not save, if she does not eat Blood. Then Jacob and Edward's family tries to make certain decision to give her blood for her baby. Jacob helps Edward to inject Edward's vampire venom to save Bella from the dead. She has just given birth to her daughter and is now experiencing the painful transformation from human to vampire. After receiving an injection of morphine to mitigate the pain, Bella is unable to move. As the effect of the morphine diminishes, Bella consciously remains as still as possible to alleviate Edward's guilt and agony over the discomfort of her transformation. Bella needs to survive. Even though Bella passes out, but, she has a strong passion to live and Edward tries to help her to fulfill her high wants. Edward help with Jacob, injects his venom to Bella's heart. Edward knows that he can live alone, he needs Bella and also the baby, and therefore he injects his venom to save Bella's life; converting her to vampire.

Belonging need of Bella is that Bella needs moral support from her family, especially from her mom and dad in the wedding. Therefore, they give Bella the family heirloom which has been kept by her mother for years. Cullen will do anything to save Bella from any risk, though they risk their life. It is because Bella needs Cullen as her family. This is the advantages of Bella, where she will save from any kind of obstacle by the help of Cullen family. Bella can get their love all the time.

The self-esteem of Bella related with her choices that she has been decided. Bella feels free and satisfied when she gets married with Edward. Even though, she knows that Edward is not human and also his family (all is from the vampire clan) she believes that she can get the whole happiness. The mom knows that Bella will live with vampire family, it does not matter; it is Bella's freedom to choose her choice. But the mom still cares about Bella to

wear hat, it because vampire will look so bad under the light of sun. The freedom of Bella to make a choice. The debate happen between Bella and her father related with the relationship of her and Edward. But, her father knows that her daughter's future is in her hands.

Self-actualization is the higher level of human's needs according to Maslow's theory. The last is the highest level of Bella's needs the most on her entire life. Bella really wants to take Edward as her husband and stand in front of him in marriage. The highest level of need of Bella on her life, that is started her new life with Edward in a marriage and as long as they both shall live. It can be seen the happiest smile on Bella's face when she makes a word. The next highest need of Bella. After she gets married, she meets Uncle Billy, Jacob's father, and she gets congratulation from him. After a long obstacle of life of Bella, she feels that Jacob's family no longer close with her, especially after they know the relationship between Bella and Edward (a vampire). But on her happiest day, Uncle Billy, comes to her wedding and congratulate her, event without Jacob.

The last is self-actualization needs of Bella where she really wants to take Edward as her husband and stand in front of him in marriage. She started her new life with Edward in a marriage and as long as they both shall live. It can be seen the happiest smile on Bella's face when she makes a word. Her eyes keep staring at Edward without blinking. This is the happiest moment after a long journey of both of them. After she gets married, she meets Uncle Billy, Jacob's father, and she gets congratulation from him. After a long obstacle of life of Bella, she feels that Jacob's family no longer close with her, especially after they know the relationship between Bella and Edward (a vampire). But on her happiest day, Uncle Billy, comes to her wedding and congratulate her, event without Jacob.

C. Conclusion

The researcher draws several conclusions. These are about the structural element and humanistic psychological analysis. Firstly, it is about structural analysis of *Breaking Dawn* movie. The other casts who is dominant in supporting the major character (Bella Swan) such as Edward Cullen, Jacob Black, Carlisle Cullen, and Sam Uley. The plot of the movie consists of, first, exposition, the story begins in wedding of Bella Swan to Edward Cullen. Complication appears where the on the pregnancy times of Bella is coming and it will kill its mother. Resolution, when Bella is dying the pack led by Sam comes to Cullen's house; intending to attack the vampire's family. The point of view of *Breaking Dawn*, uses the first person point of view. It uses Bella's voice which makes sense that she is beginning to start the entire story. The theme of the movie is 'love as one human basic need can not be changed by others'. The setting of *Breaking Dawn* movie is in a certain place where vampire and werewolf usually lived.

Secondly, based on humanistic psychological approach, The physiological needs of Bella appear related with her love feeling. She tries to convince Edward that all of the bad thing did by Edward is just one incident where Edward kills bad people not good people. Bella tries to show her love to her baby. The need of safety and security of Bella related with her pregnant situation. After Bella gets pregnant, they see that Bella will not survive, if she does not eat Blood. Then Jacob and Edward's family tries to make certain decision to give her blood for her baby. Bella needs to survive. Belonging need of Bella is that Bella needs moral support from her family, especially from her mom and dad in the wedding. The self-esteem of Bella related with her choices that she has been decided. Bella feels free and satisfied when she gets married with Edward. Self-actualization of Bella's where she really wants to take Edward as her husband and stand in front of him in marriage.

Bibliography

- Bordwell, David & Thompson Kristin, 1990. *Film Art (an Introduction thirdedition)*. New York: Mc Grow. Hill
- Douglas, John S 1996. *The Art of Technique (An Aesthetic Approach to Film andVideo Production)*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon
- Eysenck, Michael W. 1995. *Perspective on Psychology*. USA: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates
- Feist, Jest. 1985. *Theories of Personality*. Canada: CBS College Publishing
- Klarer, Mario. 1999. *An Introduction to Literature Studies*. London: Routledge
- Koeswara, E. 1991. *Teori-Teori Kepribadian*. Bandung: PT. Eresco
- Phares, E Jerry. 1984. *Introduction to Personality*. USA: Charles E. Merrill publishing compan